KCNT1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-16440
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	KCNT1
Protein Name	Potassium channel subfamily T member 1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KCNT1. AA range:1019-1068
Specificity	KCNT1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KCNT1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	KCNT1; KIAA1422; Potassium channel subfamily T member 1; KCa4.1
Observed Band	140kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Highest expression in liver, brain and spinal cord. Lowest expression in skeletal muscle.
Function	function:Outwardly rectifying potassium channel subunit that may co-assemble with other Slo-type channel subunits. Activated by high intracellular sodium or chloride levels. Activated upon stimulation of G-protein coupled receptors, such as CHRM1 and GRIA1. May be regulated by calcium in the absence of sodium ions (in vitro).,PTM:Phosphorylated by protein kinase C. Phosphorylation of the C-terminal domain increases channel activity.,similarity:Belongs to the potassium channel family. Calcium-activated subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 RCK N-terminal domain.,subunit:Interacts with CRBN via its cytoplasmic C-terminus.,tissue specificity:Highest expression in liver, brain and spinal cord. Lowest expression in skeletal muscle.,

Background	Potassium channels represent the most complex class of voltage-gated ion channels from both functional and structural standpoints. Their diverse functions include regulating neurotransmitter release, heart rate, insulin secretion, neuronal excitability, epithelial electrolyte transport, smooth muscle contraction, and cell volume. This gene encodes a sodium-activated potassium channel subunit which is thought to function in ion conductance and developmental signaling pathways. Mutations in this gene cause the early-onset epileptic disorders, malignant migrating partial seizures of infancy and autosomal dominant nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2012],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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